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ALLIED MILITARY SCRIPS EXCHANGEABLE AT ¥ PAR

Negotiations Under Way on Currency for Occupation Forces, Says Finance Ministry

The military scrips which the Allied Forces have brought to Japan with their entry here and which are already in circulation will be exchanged at par with Japanese yen notes, it was announced by the Finance Ministry on Saturday afternoon. As to the payment of military expenses incidental to their entry into Japan, negotiations are making headway between the Allied Supreme Command and the Japanese Government and are likely to reach an amicable solution in the near future. The statement of the Finance Ministry authorities follows in substance:

"Friendly negotiations are underway between the Allied Supreme Command and the Japanese Government in connection with the currency to be used by the Occupation Forces during the period of their stay in Japan. The negotiations bid fair to be concluded shortly. In the meantime, however, the military scrips which the Occupation Forces have brought to this country and which have already been distributed among the troops are believed to be in circulation here. These scrips are the so-called B-style Military Scrips in yen denomination. An arrangement has been made between the Japanese Government and the Allied Forces authorities for the exchange of these military scrips with the Japanese yen notes at par and without limit. Such being the case, any Japanese can receive these scrips from men of the Allied Forces without any uncertainty, and no inconvenience will result from the circulation of these scrips."

These military scrips are of the ¥100, ¥20, ¥10, ¥5, ¥1 and 50 sen denominations and can be converted into Japanese notes at banks, post offices and other financing institutions. Contrary to expectations, the real amount of these military scrips in circulation is not great and it is hoped by the Finance Ministry authorities that the Japanese will take a cooperative attitude with the Allied Forces in this connection.

The Allied Forces here will not use dollar notes, but, in case men of these forces ask for the exchange of dollar notes with yen notes, the matter will be settled temporarily by banks. The conversion rate is ¥4.25 for $1. Any Japanese exchanging dollar notes at any rate other than this, will not only disturb the sound currency circulation but will be liable to punishment in violation of the Exchange Control Law.

U.S. TO UP COAL EXPORTS

To Send 600,000 Tons Monthly to Freed European Countries

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The U.S. Office of War Information has announced that American coal exports to liberated European countries will be increased to a rate of 600,000 tons monthly during the next quarter, if ship and port facilities prove adequate.

In addition, the OWI revealed, the United Kingdom will be sending 280,000 tons to the European Continent each month. The United States will continue to be responsible for the coaling of numerous Allied pool ships operating in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, West African and some island ports.

New Foreign Office Counselors

Minister Plenipotentiary Tadakazu Suzuki, Minister Plenipotentiary Ribin Akiyama, and Consul-General Baron Yasushi Hayashi were appointed Counselors of the Foreign Office Saturday. Under the same date, five other Foreign Office officials were also appointed Counselors. They are Teiichiro Takaoka, Consul-General Kota Hokketsu, Research Secretary of the Research Bureau of the Cabinet, Foreign Office Secretary Masushi Sone; Foreign Office Secretary Katsuzo Okumura, and Saburo Ota, Foreign Office Secretary and Secretary of the Board of Information.

Urges U.S. Keep Air Bases

Domei

SAN FRACISCO, September 8.—General Carl Spaatz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Strategic Air Force, who is now....in the United States said that the United States Government should retain the air bases in the Pacific at all costs in order to keep peace in Japan. He declared that Japan was completely defeated and that "the Japanese cannot change their feeling that they had been defeated in the war."

Trained Nisei Assist Investigation Work Of Gen. MacArthur

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—Japanese Americans, who had been undergoing special training in the secret army school at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to act as interpreters and to conduct investigation of Japanese information, are now with General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, the wartime compulsory relocation authorities announced yesterday, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

NEW BOND ISSUE PLANNED FOR REHABILITATION WORK

Tobacco, Fiber Materials Included in Prizes; Increased Inflationary Trend Seen

As a means to counteract possible vicious postwar inflation, the issuance of bonds under the name, "Treasure Bonds," was decided by the Planning Commission for the Absorption of Capital in a meeting held Saturday at the Finance Ministry. These bonds will be similar to the "Victory Bonds" issued during the war and prize winning numbers, which will be increased as compared to the latter, will be decided by lottery. The prize winners will also be given cigarettes and fiber materials. The period for sale is expected to be shorter than in the case of the "Victory Bonds," and the proceeds will be applied to rehabilitation work.

As evidenced by an increase of ¥15,000,000,000 in the Bank of Japan's note issues during the half month between the termination of the war and August 31, to an all-time record high of ¥42,000,000,000, and by an increase of ¥1,000,000,000 in the Bank's loans during the same period, the outstanding balance at the end of August being ¥29,000,000,000, the tendency toward inflation has become increasingly pronounced since the hostilities ended.

This tendency for greatly increased note issues and loans is an outcome of the withdrawals of bank deposits during the several days following the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript declaring the termination of the war, and the heavy payments out of the National Treasury. It is estimated that about 60 per cent of this increase was caused by the latter factor and the remaining 40 per cent by the former

The payment by the Army and Navy Air Arms Bureaus of the outstanding accounts with the munitions manufacturing companies, as well as the retirement allowances paid to the soldiers and sailors in connection with their demobilization, mainly account for the increase expenditure.

The increase in loans resulted from the active demand for money from banks which asked for loans from the Bank of Japan to meet the deposit withdrawals by people who were entertaining more or less uncertainty over the situation following the war termination.

It is anticipated that large funds will be required by private circles in connection with the reconversion of industry from a wartime to a peacetime basis, and also by the Government for rehabilitation work.

BIDAULT CLARIFIES STAND

Hopes Problem | of Germany Is Mooted at London Parley

Special

LISBON, September 8.—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault yesterday—three days before the first meeting of the Allied Foreign Ministers Council takes place in London on September 10—declared that France hopes that the problem of Germany will also be included in the agenda of| the Council, according to a Paris dispatch.

Mr. Bidault added that France is especially interested in the position of Italy and her colonies in North Africa. He predicted that at the conference of the Foreign Ministers Council peace treaties for Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary will be the top subject for discussion.

To Represent Allies

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—John Beasley, Australian Defense Minister, yesterday announced the decision that the Australian governmental authorities will represent the Allied Southeast Asia Command in accepting the surrender of the Japanese forces in Borneo, Dutch New Guinea, Celebes, Halmahera, Timor, Ambon and other adjacent islands, according to a Canberra dispatch.

TRUMAN'S SPEECH RAPPED AS LEANING TOWARD 'LEFT'

Critics Say Message Before Congress Is Very Much Like F.D.R.'s New Deal

Many American political commentators described President Truman's lengthy message to Congress as being a great deal like the late President Roosevelt's New Deal and just as "left," while others conservatively commented that the message "does create confidence," according to reports from San Francisco on September 8.

Commentator Joseph C. Harsch declared that "those who study the message for political implications are very likely to conclude that Mr. Truman has shown in it that he by no means represents a political reaction away from the New Deal." He claimed that the program as the President outlined it is a program for long-range national policy "quite as near the political policy of Mr. Roosevelt" and "if anything, on the same left-hand side."

Commentator Fulton Lewis said the Republicans "screamed their heads off ... that Mr. Truman is very much to the left and that his program represents a resumption of the New Deal of prewar days or worse."

Actually, the commentator believed that what Mr. Truman proposed was a program of reconstruction based almost entirely and exclusively on the idea that prosperity for the nation can come only with prosperity for business and industry because that is where jobs are made and that after that the Government should take up the sack and provide employment for those the private enterprises cannot employ.

Commentator Raymond Gram Swing commented on the unsual length of the President's message. He described it as "long as a filibuster" and pointed out that only one President, Theodore Roosevelt, on one occasion ever sent a longer one.

Commentator Bill Henry merely reported the contents of the message and reactions from various quarters. He said the President had a 21-point program which the Chief Executive believed if adopted "will launch the United States on the greatest peacetime industrial activity the country has ever seen."

Mr. Henry added that some features of the program will be greeted with enthusiastic support in both Houses, but as might be imagined the program is "'brooding with tense reactions." He said that comments ran all the way from complete endorsement by the President's adherents to disgruntled comments by some opponents that the program is "just the old New Deal dressed up in new clothing."

The Stock Exchange regarded it as "somewhat inflationary," he said. He added, however, that everyone agrees that it is a comprehensive picture of plans to achieve what Mr. Truman called "a better life here at home and a better world for generations to come."

CAPTIVES REACH YOKOHAMA

900 Americans and British Arrive From Osaka and Ono

About 500 American and British war prisoners who had been interned at the port of Osaka arrived at Yokohama Saturday evening by special trains. They will return to the United States upon the arrival of a ship from America.

Other 400 war prisoners who had been kept at the Ono internment camp in Fukui Prefecture left Ono for Yokohama Sunday afternoon.

The War Prisoners Supervision Department of the War Office dispatched Colonel Kaoru Odajima to Osaka. Colonel Odajima will open an office in the General Affairs Department of the Osaka Divisional Headquarters to attend to the task of handing over the war prisoners in the Kinki districts.

Roosevelt Committee Meets

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—President Truman at a special press conference on Thursday announced that at the meeting of the executive committee of the Roosevelt Memorial Association it had agreed to appoint a committee which will nominate officers for the full association, enlarge the executive committee and study memorial plans which will be reported at a later meeting. The President appointed to this sub-committee Harry L. Hopkins as chairman, former Secretary of Labor Miss Frances Perkins, former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, former Postmaster-General Frank Walker and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Truman.

WILL REMOVE FROM GUAM

Nimitz Shifting Pacific Fleet Headquarters to Pearl Harbor

Domei

PEARL HARBOR, September 8.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, expects to transfer the Headquarters of the Pacific Fleet from Guam Island to Pearl Harbor on October 1, according to a report from Guam Island.

Boost Troop Transport

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—A fleet of 256 vessels including aircraft carriers has been mobilized to assist the transportation of homecoming United States troops, Admiral Ernest King, Commander of the U.S. Fleet, announced yesterday.

The Admiral disclosed that the 35,000-ton carrier Saratoga and 18 escort carriers have been assigned for troops transportation in the Pacific. In addition, 40 escort carriers and 197 fighting transports are to be immediately used for transportation purposes as soon as their present tasks are completed.

These measures will increase by 256 vessels the present fleet of 48 transports now being used in the Pacific to bring home the American army, navy, marine and coast guard forces, the Admiral declared.

STAND ON WAR CRIMINALS OF JAPAN IS CLARIFIED

Same Treatment to Be Given Them as Those in Germany; Probing Crimes Here

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—According to a London report the War Crimes Commission of the Allied Powers made public an official communique today affirming that the war criminals of Japan would be treated in the same manner as those of Germany.

The communique states that the war crimes committed by the Japanese in the Far East will come under the jurisdiction of the commission similarly as the war crimes committed by the Germans in Europe.

The commission has been investigating the general problems relating to war crimes and has informed the 17 countries of which the commission is composed. Since the spring of 1944, the commission has been paying special attention to the problem of war crimes in the Far East and has already established a subcommittee to deal with the issue in the Far East and the Pacific.

The subcommittee is headed by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, noted Chinese jurist, and commenced its task in Chungking in November, 1944. Since then the subcommittee has been examining the accusations filed by the Chinese Government against the war criminals of Japan. At the same time materials relating to the Japanese war criminals and others were filed at the headquarters of the subcommittee which is located in London.

A special Far Eastern Committee will also be organized within the commission with a view to examining a plan regarding the punishment of the Japanese war criminals and recommend it to the countries concerned. The task of the War Crimes Commission is restricted to the examination and recording of evidences, and information and accusations submitted to it by the various countries. The arrest and investigation of the war criminals are the task of various countries concerned.

The War Crimes Commission and the subcommittee of the Far East and Pacific are at present investigating the war crimes of Japan and are preparing a war criminal list. An enormous amount of evidence regarding war crimes which were not available before the emancipation of the territories under the Japanese occupation are expected to be discovered.

New Canadian Flag Planned

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The Canadian Government announced at the outset of the Parliamentary session which was opened on September 6 that the Government is planning to enact a new Canadian flag replacing the Union Jack and at the same time it prepared to grant citizenship to all the people of Canada on a new legal basis. The step to be taken by the Canadian Government shows that Canada is going to become an independent nation from the Dominion status of the British Empire.

EX-P.I. PRESIDENT DETAINED

Laurel Handed Over to Republic; Alunan, Guinto Also Nabbed

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Dr. Jose P. Laurel, former President of the Philippines, who has been under detention with about 3,000 others by orders of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, since the liberation of the Philippines, has been turned over to the Republic of the Philippines by the American occupation headquarters in the Philippines, according to a Manila dispatch.

Simultaneously President Sergio Osmena by executive order has remanded Dr. Laurel under a temporary bail bond of 10,000 to 20,000 pesos until measures for the other Philippine collaborationists have been decided.

Other collaborationists who have turned over to the Philippine Republic with the former President included Rafael Alunan, former Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister, and Leon Guinto, former Mayor of Manila.

OCCUPATION TROOPS TOLD TO BRING OWN PROVISIONS

Order Issued by MacArthur in Light of Food Situation in Japan

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in an order issued to the occupation troops already here and to those following, declared that they must bring their own provisions, in the light of the food situation in Japan and that replenishment of supplies hereafter would also, as a rule, be brought over from the United States, according to a notice sent to the Kanagawa Prefectural authorities from the chief of the commissariat department of the U.S. 8th Army.

However, attached to this notice was the request of the Allied authorities for any surplus vegetables and fruit. The prefectural authorities will, as far as possible, try to meet with this demand by additional efforts for production increase of vegetables and fruits and by encouraging farmers to give their produce.

The food measures of the occupation troops, as has been proved by facts in Yokohama, of which two instances are given, are based on the actual food situation in Nippon.

Just prior to the incoming of the U.S. troops, the Kanagawa prefectural authorities put in a supply of onions, potatoes, apples and pears in preparation but the amount of supplies requested by the occupation troops has been comparatively small so that a part has been turned over to general rations.

Also meat was supplied to the New Grand Hotel from the prefecture for General MacArthur and his officers. When it appeared on the table, one officer is said to have asked whether there was a plentiful supply of such food. The bare facts of the food situation were then explained by some one on the reception committee. Whereupon the American officer said that there was no need for special consideration for the Americans as it would make the food problem that much more acute for the Japanese. "Of course, we want fresh meat and vegetables," he continued, "but we want you to say you haven't got it if you really haven't. We shall not make any unreasonable demands."

Oil Firm Given Monopoly

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Harry Ford Sinclair, Chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, announced on September 6 that the Corporation was given monopoly rights on oil products in Ethiopia by Emperor Haile Selassie, it is reported by a New York dispatch. For exchange, the Corporation promised to pay premiums to the Emperor and build schools, hospitals, medical facilities and research institutes, it is further revealed.

Truman Picks Stevenson

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—President Truman has appointed Adlai E. Stevenson, former Special Assistant Secretary of State, as deputy United States representative on the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations with the rank of minister. Mr. Stevenson will serve as deputy for Edward Stettinius during the organizational period in London.

JAPANESE ARMED FORCES ARE BEING DEMOBILIZED

Various Matters Put Under Supervision of Imperial Army District Headquarters

In line with the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation, the demobilization of the Japanese Armed Forces is now being carried on orderly and speedily. In consideration of the transportation capacity as well as in order to prevent social unrest, all necessary matters concerning the demobilization of the men are under the supervision of various Imperial army district headquarters, which are making a strenuous effort to return soldiers to their homes without delay.

Priority is being given to police, farmers, mine workers, particularly those who are affiliated with the coal industry, and the government employees below civil officers in event of effecting the demobilization of the Japanese troops.

By the end of August, the army air forces and troops in the "specialized zones," namely, the districts where the U.S. forces advanced, were completely demobolished. Starting from September 1, the main strength of the land forces in Japan is being demobilized one after another and is scheduled to be completed during the early part of next month.

Following the termination of the War of Greater East Asia on August 15 up to the present, one-fourth of the Japanese Armed Forces in Japan Proper had been demobilized.

In order to accomplish the demobilization and to maintain public order, some of the army forces, such as the infantry, signal corps and military police, will stay at their posts for the time being, but all of them will also be demobilized by the end of October at the latest.

Figures of Japanese Troops

The following are the detailed figures of the Japanese troops who will be demobilized at an early date:

	Japan Proper	Overseas Regions
Agricultural Industry	720.000	820.000
Marine Product Industry	55.000	63.000
Mining Industry	90.000	100.000
Other Industries	1.060.000	1,220.000
Traffic Industry	195.000	220.000

According to the present plans of demobilization, the Japanese land troops who will return home in the areas under the control of various army district headquarters, are listed as follows:

	Japan Proper	Overseas Regions
Northern Army District	200.000	59.000
Northeastern Army District	287.000	208.000
Eastern Army District	640.000	1,135.000
Tokai Army District	317.000	300.000
Central Army District	450.000	358.000
Chugoku Army District	200.000	265.000
Shikoku Army District	150.000	146.000
Western Army District	500.000	675.000

Considerable difficulty is being confronted as to the demobilization of the Japanese army troops in the overseas areas largely due to the lack of shipping facilities. About 3,000,000 men are overseas. It is understood that the demobilization of these officers and men will take at least three years, that is to the end of 1948, and approximately 280,000 tons of shipping will be necessitated.

As a result of the unlawful act on the part of the Soviet forces, great anxiety is being felt for public order and peace in the Northern Korea and Manchurian areas. In Korea, some 850,000 Japanese residents, excluding the army troops, are still remaining of whom about 500,000 Japanese need to evacuate immediately. From Manchuria and China, about 1,300,000 Japanese are to be evacuated and some 300,000 out of the above figures are in need of quick withdrawal. However, owing to the scarcity of transportation facilities, they are now forced to stop in Korea.

In face of the forthcoming cold weather and the lack of foodstuffs, the Japanese residents in Manchuria, numbering about 2,000,000, are now in a chaotic condition as a result of the unlawful and outrageous act of the Red Army. The Japanese army forces in Korea and Manchuria, who had been disarmed, have great difficulty to observe the public order, particularly in caring for these embarrassed Japanese residents.

On the other hand, the Chungking-Yenan pressure has gradually been removed from the Japanese residing on the China continent.

At about 270 army hospitals in Japan Proper, some 80,000 sick and wounded are still being given medical treatment while about 180,000 war patients are being taken care of in the overseas regions. It is reported that about 50,000 out of the 80,000 sick and wounded in Japan Proper will be well by the end of February next year.

In Japan Proper, all army hospitals will be placed under the control of the Military Relief Board in the near future while those outside Japan will be transferred to the organs under the direction of the Japan Red Cross Society.

Landing At Chemulpo Made by U.S. Forces; Japanese Evacuated

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—Units of the United States 24th Army Corps landed at the port of Chemulpo in Korea at 3 p.m. this afternoon, according to a report from Chemulpo. Japanese residents have been sent 12 miles inland and only Japanese policemen in order to maintain order have been permitted in the area of the landing, the report said.

CANTON IS TAKEN OVER BY 1ST CHINESE ARMY

Peace Generally Maintained in North China; Japanese Withdrawal Progressing

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The China Army Headquarters today announced that the Chinese 1st Army officially occupied the city of Canton on the South China coast, according to a Chungking dispatch. The report added that Chinese army force also entered Shaokwan and Changsha while a part of the American air force arrived in Hankow.

North China Peaceful

Domei

PEKING, September 7.—The North China district is now generally peaceful. The Soviet troops that were intent on advancing from Shanhaikwan to Chinwangtao, have suspended their movement. Truce negotiations are being made on the spot between the Soviets, the Japanese forces in North China, and the American officers who came from Peking.

Though peace and order in North China is comparatively good, some of the Yenan forces gathered in the outskirts of some cities are attempting to effect an entry. Moreover, the Yenan and Chungking forces are still fighting in the interior areas of Shantung and Shansi.

Preparations for the withdrawal of the Japanese forces are progressing smoothly. In the Honan region, Japanese units are being collected at Nanyang.

U.S. Navy Used Azores

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The U.S. Navy disclosed last night that during the last 10 months of the war it used the Azores Islands as a site for a base for planes combating German U-boats. Four-engined bombers equipped with devices for night-flying warfare against the submarines, joined with the planes of the Royal Air Force in the campaign. American fliers secretly based in neutral Portuguese territory were admitted to have aided the British who established facilities on the island of Terceira under an old British-Portuguese treaty of friendship

Bunche Succeeds Dubois

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Ralph J. Bunche, Acting Chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs in the Department of State, has been appointed by President Truman as United States Commissioner of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission to succeed Coert Dubois.

Relief For Overseas Japanese

In consideration of the fact that several million overseas Japanese particularly in Manchuria, North China and North Korea, and disarmed Japanese soldiers are under miserable conditions, the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai held an emergency director's meeting at 1 p.m. Saturday at the building of the House of Representatives and discussed various matters in connection with the overseas Japanese. At the meeting, it was decided that the Government should be urged to take proper measures and that relief plans must be adopted as soon as possible for the sake of these Japanese.

For this special purpose, a commission is to be set up including all groups of the Diet, and the Speaker of the Lower House is to be charged with the task of formulating practical plans. Immediately, members of a committee organized at the meeting called upon Chief Cabinet Secretary Taketora Ogata, and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, requesting the Government to take up emergency measures.

ARMY AND NAVY IN NORTH SURRENDER TO FLETCHER

Surrender Document Signed Aboard U.S.S. Panamint in Ominato Naval Port

The signing of the document of surrender of the Japanese army and navy forces in the northern and the Hokkaido region was carried out aboard the U.S.S. Panamint, the flagship of the U.S. North Pacific Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Frank Fletcher, at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

Rear Admiral Shikame, Chief of Staff of the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters, proceeded to the U.S. warship Panamint on Thursday at the request of Vice-Admiral Fletcher and made arrangements for the signing. In accordance with the arrangement, the U.S. 9th Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Fletcher, led by the Japanese coastal defense warship, Kaitsu, entered the Bay of Mutsu and dropped anchor off the naval port of Ominato on Friday morning.

Representing the Japanese side, Vice-Admiral Ugaki, Commander of the Ominato Naval Defense Headquarters, Lieutenant General Hosuno, Governor Kanai of the Aomori Prefecture and others proceeded to the Warship Panamint to sign the surrender documents.

The American troops are expected to land on Ominato in several days. For the time being the Headquarters of the Occupation Forces in the northern region will be located aboard the warship Panamint.

To Enter Kyoto

Allied troops are to enter Kyoto. Prior to their occupation, two colonels under Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, Commander of the U.S. 6th Army, left Tokyo on Sunday for Kyoto. After making necessary preparations for the advance of the troops, they are expected to return to Tokyo on Tuesday.

More Landings Disclosed

The Allied forces are scheduled to advance into Sascho on September 22, in Nagasaki on September 26, in Wakayama on September 25, in Yokkaichi on October 2, in Aomori on October 3, into the Hokkaido on October 4 and in Kure on October 13. Details as to the entry of the Allied troops are to be published sometime later on.

MacArthur Tours Tokyo

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, who arrived in Tokyo on Saturday morning and attended the ceremony for hoisting the Stars and Stripes at the American Embassy made an inspection tour of Tokyo in an automobile and after taking lunch at the Imperial Hotel with some of the officers, left the hotel at 1:30 p.m. by automobile to return to his headquarters in Yokohama.

Occupy Yusen, Kaijo Buildings

The Liaison Commission of Tokyo Metropolis has decided to offer the Yusen Building and the Kaijo Building as quarters for the American forces which entered the capital on Saturday. It is expected that some of the primary schools will also have to be offered for use by the American forces.

In connection with the entry of the American forces in Tokyo, the Tokyo metropolitan authorities have requested that all Government offices, banks, firms and big shops should hang out signboards bearing their names in English.

18 U.S. Divisions Coming

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—NBC correspondent Mueller in a broadcast today from Yokohama said that 18 American divisions will form the occupation force in Japan.

He said that along with the 18 army divisions there will be air force units, service troops and supporting naval units with a total of about 400,000 army and 100,000 navy men comprising the total force. He estimated that this would result in about eight divisions returning to the United States from the Pacific.

He declared that about 7,000,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors will be disarmed and demobilised by mid-October.

"Japan had over 370,000 fighting men in the Yokohama-Tokyo, and Yokosuka-Sugiyama area less than two weeks before the Americans landed there," he stated. "Yet they withdrew as ordered and not a single American has been wounded."

Wants Johnson Act Repealed

President Truman advocated that Congress should repeal the Johnson Act which forbids private loans to nations which defaulted their obligations from the First World War, according to a Washington report of September 7.

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Democracy in Japan

"It is obvious that the changes now being made in Japan's political structure are not of much consequence. They are being devised by members of the oligarchy to give a surface indication of reform."

Such is the dictum of an influential American newspaper in its editorial a few days ago. It is not the only such expression. There are not a few American commentators writing from the questionable vantage point of their desks eight thousand miles away expressing similarly skeptical and critical views upon what they consider the insignificance and slowness of the democratization of Japan's political and social structure.

What they seem to forget is the fact that but scarcely three short weeks have elapsed since Japan's surrender. Considering the shortness of the time, the change which has come over the Japanese nation is hardly short of revolutionary. To those who are on the ground and in close touch with the actual situation, it is obvious that a psychological revolution of the profoundest sort has come over the Japanese nation. Until August 15, every Japanese was preparing for the decisive battle which was expected to take place on their home soil. Today every Japanese is hoping and working for enduring peace.

Such a drastic change within such a short period is almost without parallel in all history. Even when in the middle of the nineteenth century Japan emerged from her self-imposed isolation of centuries' standing to enter into the modern family of nations, it required several decades of turmoil accompanied even by some bloodshed before the people's psychology became adjusted to the change. The very fact that the change this time has been so sudden may give rise to the suspicion that it is not sincere, that it is something artificially and superficially put on. But to those who are close enough to get the feel of the situation, there can be no question that it is intensely sincere and spontaneous.

The question may well be asked as to what are the reasons for this situation. One is that the fact of defeat has struck the Japanese people with a tremendous impact so as to cause them to react in a forceful manner. They realize that this latest crisis is the greatest which the nation has ever faced in all its long history and that its very existence is literally at stake. The defeat has made them realize that a swift change to peace was an absolute requisite for their own salvation and that there could be no argument over the issue. Hence the utter absence of disagreement or struggle as to what should be done.

Another reason is the influence of the Emperor. At the time of the first opening of Japan, the power of the Emperor had not been thoroughly established and feudalistic separatism still lingered, making for disunity. Today, the Emperor's powers are fully established and the people are accustomed to the habit of absolute obedience to the Imperial Command. With the Emperor having expressed His will so clearly in favor of peace, there is no Japanese today who can think of desisting.

But the spontaneity which is so apparent today would not be possible if it were not for the fact that the Emperor expressed the sentiments which the majority of the Japanese people themselves already felt. It is a situation difficult to explain without understanding the fact that there had always persisted in Japan substantial democratic elements which had consistently opposed the war policy. Although they had been forced to remain silent during the war, they had not been obliterated by the regrettable sway of the opposing elements during the past few years. It was only necessary for the fact of defeat to discredit the opposing elements to enable the democratic elements to come immediately to the fore in response to the real will of the people which could at last be again expressed.

This situation in Japan is totally different from the situation in Germany where the democratic elements had been almost completely wiped out by the more than ten years of Nazi rule, where one hundred per cent of the German youths had become firm believers in Nazism, and where the Allied authorities are lamenting that it will take several decades to stamp out the influence of Nazism. In Japan, democracy may outwardly have seemed to be crushed, but actually it managed to survive little the worse for temporary suppression. Democracy retained a strong influence among the higher political circles and in the financial and official circles as well as among the people, where it was being quietly stored up for a decisive blow against the fascistic tendencies as soon as the time should be riped. And since that time has now come, this pent up democratic force has been released. This is the reason why Japan has been able to turn from the psychology of war to the psychology of peace so readily. It is thus that the termination of the war has been so widely welcomed as a victory of the popular democratic elements.

It must, of course, be admitted that the democratization of the structural organization of Japan is not advancing with the dramatic flare which might be expected of the expressive Americans. The Japanese democrats are not loudly demanding the drastic punishment of their opponents. Because of the characteristic Japanese quality of valuing national unity, the Japanese democrats are not anxious to plunge the nation into the throes of a bitter internal excitement by persecuting their now defeated opponents. At the time of the overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate by the Loyalists, the military struggle between the two was terminated before the process of liquidating the Shogunate was over, and the followers of the Shogunate, except for a few extremists, were brought over eventually to the support of the new regime through persuasion and conversion. The militarism of Japan, now that it has been overthrown, may yet be liquidated, except for its most extreme adherents, all the more completely and enduringly through persuasion and conversion than through vindictive persecution. This may indeed be a more truly democratic way of doing things than to adopt the drastic strong-arm methods of the opponents of democracy. It would be unfair to accuse the democrats of Japan of being lukewarm or insincere just because they are desisting from the use of anti-democratic methods in carrying out their democratic ends.

So, although the process of democratizing Japan may seem to distant observers to be proceeding suspiciously slowly, it has in fact been moving with impressive speed and thoroughness considering the short period of time involved. It is bound to pick up even more momentum as the process continues, and it may be confidently expected that the day is not too distant when the permanent dominance of democratic leadership in Japan will be beyond the questioning of even the most skeptical observer.

Mothers to Greet Sons

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—Parents of many men just liberated from Japanese prison camps are being invited to fly to San Francisco at the Government expense to greet their sons upon their arrival here.

Britain Reopens Phone Lines

Telephone services between Britain, Australia and New Zealand are being reopened for commercial purposes, according to a New Delhi report of September 7. Social calls, however, are not accepted.

U.S. Movie Fans Donate

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Nicholas M. Schenck, National Chairman of the Motion Picture March of Dimes Committee, disclosed today that the nation's movie-going public had contributed $5,961,785 to the 1945 motion pictures "March of Dimes" collection for the fight against infantile paralysis.

A CHINESE MYSTIC

Chuang Tzu, Flourished Two Centuries After Lao Tzu

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

IV

He shows that the highest pitch of manual dexterity is attained only by those whose art has become their second nature, who have grown so familiar with their work that all their movements seem to come instinctively and of themselves, who, in other words, have reached the stage at which they are really "unconscious" of any effort. This application of Tao in the humble sphere of the handicraftsmen serves to point the way toward the higher regions of abstract contemplation, where it will find its fullest scope. The same idea is carried into the domain of ethic. As we have seen, Chuang Tzu would have men neither moral nor immoral, but simply nonmoral. And to this end every taint of self-consciousness must be purged away, the mind must be freed from its own criteria, and all one's trust must be placed in natural intuition. Any attempt to impose fixed standards of morality on the peoples of the earth is to be condemned, because it leaves no room for that spontaneous and unforced accord with nature which is the very salt of human action. Thus, were it feasible, Chuang Tzu would transport mankind back into the golden age which existed before the distinction between right and wrong arose. When the artificial barrier between contraries was set up, the world had already, in his eyes, lost its primitive goodness. For the mere fact of being able to call one's conduct good implies a lapse into the uncertain sea of relativity, and consequent deviation from the heavenly pattern. Herein lies the explanation of the paradox, on which he is constantly harping, that wisdom, charity, duty to one's neighbor and so on, are opposed to Tao.

It is small wonder that China has hesitated to adopt a system which logically leads to such extreme conclusions. Nevertheless, we must not too hastily write Chuang Tzu off as an unpractical dreamer. Remote though his speculations seem from the world of reality, they rest on a substratum of truth. In order to set forth his views with more startling effect, he certainly laid undue stress on the mystical side of Lao Tzu's philosophy, to the exclusion of much that was better worth handling. That he himself, however, was not altogether blind to the untenability of an extreme position may be gathered from a remark which he casually lets fall: "While there should be no action, there should be also be no inaction." This is a pregnant saying, which shows how Chuang Tzu may have modified his stubborn attitude to meet the necessities of actual life. What he means is that any hard-and-fast, predetermined line of conduct is to be avoided, abstinence from action just as much as action itself. The great thing is that nothing be done of set purpose when it seems to violate the natural order of events. On the other hand, if a certain course of action presents itself as the most obvious and natural to adopt, it would be more correctly named the doctrine of spontaneity.

There is another noteworthy element in Chuang Tzu's system which does much to smooth away the difficulty of reconciling theory and practice. This is what he calls the doctrine of non-angularity and self-adaptation to externals. It is really a corollary to the grand principle of getting outside one's personality—a process which extends the mental horizon and creates sympathy with the minds of others. Some such wholesome corrective was necessary to prevent the Taoist code from drifting into mere quixotry. Here again Lao Tzu may have supplied the seed which was to ripen in the pages of his disciple. "What the world reverences cannot be treated with disrespect," is the dictum of the older sage. But Chuang Tzu went beyond this negative precept. He saw well enough that unless a man is prepared to run his head against a stone wall, he must, in the modern cant phrase, adjust himself to his environment. Without abating a jot of his inmost convictions, he must "swim with the tide, so as not to offend others." Outwardly he may adapt himself, if inwardly he keeps up to his own standard. There must be no raging and tearing propaganda, but infinite patience and tact. Gentle moral suasion and personal example are the only methods that Chuang Tzu will countenance; and even with these he urges caution: Above all, he abhors the clumsy stupidity which would go on forcing its stock remedies down the people's throat irrespective of place or season. Thus even Confucius is blamed for trying to revive the dead ashes of the past and "make the customs of Chou succeed in Lu." This, he says, is like "pushing a boat on land, great trouble and no result, except certain injury to oneself." There must be no blind and rigid adherence to custom and tradition, no unreasoning worship of an antiquity. "Dress up a monkey in the robes of Chou Kung", and it will not be happy until they are torn to shreds. And the difference between past and present," he adds bitterly, "is much the same as the difference between Chou Kung and a monkey." The rebuke conveyed in these remarks is not wholly unmerited. Chuang Tzu, while hardly yielding to Confucius himself in his ardent admiration of the olden time, never fell in to the mistake of supposing that the world can stand still, though he feared it might sometimes go backward. He believed that to be the wisest statecraft, which could take account of changed conditions and suit its measures to the age. Plainly the inactivity he preached, hard though it be to fathom and harder still to compass, was something very different from stagnation. It was a lesson China needed; well for her in these latter days if she had taken it more to heart!

The comparative neglect of Chuang Tzu among the literati of the Middle Kingdom is no doubt chiefly due to his cavalier treatment of Confucius, of which we have just had a sample. Most of the writers who mention him speak of his hostile attitude toward the head of the orthodox school. As a matter of fact his hostility has been a little exaggerated. For one thing, Chuang Tzu's attitude is by no means consistent; the tone adopted toward Confucius passes through every variety of shade. In the first seven chapters, which forms the nucleus of Chuang Tzu's work, he is assigned a very prominent position acting for the most part as the mouthpiece of the author's own views, which he is made to expound with an air of authority. In only one passage is he treated with disrespect, though in another it is implied that he was a prophet unsuited to his age. In Chapter VI we may even discern a rough attempt at reconciling the two extremes of mystic Taoism and matter-of-fact Confucianism. It seems that all may not aspire to the more intimate communion with Tao, though Tao is the environment of all. For Confucius here resigns himself to the will of Heaven, which has ordained that he, like the bulk of mankind, shall travel within the ordinary "rule of life," with its limited outlook, its prejudices, forms, and ceremonies; but he frankly recognizes the superior blessedness of the favored few who can transcend it. In some of the later chapters (the genuineness of which is not always unimpeachable) the Master is more severely handled. Especially does he appear to disadvantage, as might naturally be expected, in his alleged interviews with Lao Tzu. But in other places again he is represented as an earnest inquirer after truth, or even cited as an acknowledged authority. He quotes words which now stand in the Tao Te Ching, and generally behaves more like a disciple of Lao Tzu than as the head of a rival system. In chapter xxii, by a strange piece of inadvertence, he is actually made to disparage the Confucianists with their scholastic quibbles. But it is in the last of the genuine chapters, entitled Lieh Tzu, that the acme of inconsistency is reached. Here Confucius is attacked as "a man of outward show and specious words. He mistakes the branch for the root." If entrusted with the welfare of the State, "it will only be by mistake that he will succeed." Yet this tirade is immediately followed by a characteristic harangue in the Taoist vein, delivered by no other than the much-maligned sage himself. It is the Analects speaking in this strain:—"There is nothing more fatal than intentional virtue, when the mind looks outwards. For by thus looking outwards, the power of introspection is destroyed . . . . What is it to aim at virtue? Why, a man who aims at virtue practises what he approves and condemns what he does not practise." Misrepresentation is carried to such lengths that sayings are put into his mouth which are the exact opposite of what he really uttered. And it is unlikely that Chuang Tzu had much scruple in thus harnessing the great Teacher to his own doctrines. He was doubtless fully alive to the advantage of borrowing and, as it were, absorbing the unparalleled prestige of so great a man; besides which the sheer audacity of the scheme must have attracted him; and he carried it out with what the Confucianists are justified in regarding as the utmost effrontery. Yet it would be too much to say that this curious form of homage was wholly insincere. There are signs that Chuang Tzu was impressed, almost in spite of himself, by the pure personal character of the man whose message was so deeply printed in the hearts of his countrymen. He could not escape the common influence; the very frequency with which he brings Confucius upon the stage, whether as prophet or target for abuse, tells of a certain involuntary fascination.

The state of doubt in which we are left with regard to our author's real estimate of Confucius may serve to call attention to the peculiar ironical quality of his mind, which pleasantly tempers his dogmatism and, indeed, often saves him from a sharp descent into the ridiculous. It would almost seem as if, true to the Taoist precept, he were endeavoring to break through the restraining bonds of his individual self, and to contemplate his own judgment from the outside. Needless to say, there is a fount of deep, almost fierce, earnestness in the man as well. But he never loses a certain delicacy of touch which lends peculiar aptness to the sobriquet of "butterfly," bestowed on him in allusion to his famous dream. To these qualities must be added, in order to complete a faint sketch of this unique figure in Chinese literature, a recurrent strain of pervasive melancholy, a mournful brooding over "the doubtful doom of humankind." Take, for instance, these few lines picturing the mental faculties in their inevitable decline: "Then, as under autumn and winter's blight, comes gradual decay; a passing away, like the flow of water, never to return. Finally, the block, when all is choked up like an old drain, —the failing mind which shall not see light again." Just as the form of Chuang Tzu's work hovers on the borderland of poetry and prose, so the contents are poetic rather than strictly philosophic, by reason of the lightness and grace with which he skims over subjects bristling with difficulty. Lucidity and precision of thought are sometimes sacrificed to imagination and beauty of style. He seldom attempts passages of sustained reasoning, but prefers to rely on flashes of literary inspiration. He is said to have shone in his verbal conflicts with Hui Tzu, but the specimens of his dialectic that have been preserved are, perhaps, more subtle than convincing. The episode of the minnows under the bridge only proves that in arguing with a sophist he could himself descend to sophistry naked and unabashed.

(To Be Continued)

REPORT TO THE DIET

On the Termination of the War

ANNEX IX

Instrument of Surrender

We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on July 26, 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four Powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed at Tokyo Bay, Japan at 0904 on the Second day of September, 1945.

Mamoru Shigemitsu

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government.

Yoshijiro Umezu

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at Tokyo Bay, Japan at 0908, on the Second day of September, 1945, for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

C. W. Nimitz
United States Representative

Hsu Yung-Chang
Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser
United Kingdom Representative

Lieutenant-General K. Derevoyanko
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Representative

T. U. Blamey
Commonwealth of Australia Representative

L. Coxgrave
Dominion of Canada Representative

Le Clerc
Provisional Government of the French Republic Representative

S. Helfrich
Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative

S. M. Isitt
Dominion of New Zealand Representative

(To Be Continued)

CHINA PICKS 9 GOVERNORS FOR POSTS IN MANCHURIA

Mayors For Harbin, Dairen Also Named; Other Appointments Revealed

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 5.—The Chinese National Government today named the governors for the nine newly created provinces of Manchuria and appointed the mayors for Harbin and Dairen, free ports under the Chinese-Russian Pact.

The Government also appointed a Political Council of six members for Manchuria to be headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui, newly appointed chairman of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Manchuria.

Chang Kian-geu, former Minister of Communications in the National Government was selected to head the Economic Council in Manchuria.

General Hsiung, who was formerly the director of the Central Planning Board and who is intrusted wih the task of mapping China's postwar reconstruction, participated in the second phase of the Moscow talks which resulted in the Chinese-Russian Pact.

General Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Nonni River battle against the Japanese, and General Wang Fu-lin, former President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were among those selected to the Political Council.

Under the Chinese-Russian Pact, the Chinese Eastern Railway was merged with the South Manchuria Railway under the joint Chinese-Russian control as the Chinese Changchun Railway.

Yang Cho-an Secretary General of the Chungking Municipal Government, was appointed the Mayor of Harbin while Shen Yi, Vice-Minister of Communications, was named Mayor of Dairen.

New Trans-Atlantic Flight

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 8.—Regarding the new record made by a Mosquito bomber in the trans-Atlantic flight, the British air Ministry announced yesterday that the Mosquito plane which left St. Morgan on September 6 covered the 2,300 miles in seven hours and 20 minutes and safely reached Newfoundland, according to a London dispatch.

Cable Censorship Abolished

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, publicly announced today that the censorship over the cables to be dispatched by press correspondents from Europe will be abolished, a report from Frankfurt-on-the Main stated.

Probing Pearl Harbor

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The U.S. Congress will probably hold a full scale investigation into the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Senator Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House of Representatives, predicted on September 5, when he left the White House after holding a lengthy conference with President Truman.

1,300,000 U.S. TROOPS TO RETURN FROM EUROPE

700,000 Men Including Occupation Forces to Remain By Beginning of 1946

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—A total of 1,300,000 United States troops in the European theater will return to the United States between September 1 and the end of the year leaving only 700,000 troops—including 400,000 occupation troops—in Europe by the beginning of next year, the American Demobilization Office in Europe announced yesterday, according to a Paris dispatch.

The army of 300,000 troops—half of them stationed in Germany and the rest in Britain and former enemy countries in Europe—are to be sent home as soon as various military installations are closed in Europe and surplus military goods disposed. This will leave only the occupation forces in Europe by July of next year.

Speedy Demobilization Asked

Today's London newspapers commenting on Prime Minister Clement Attlee's broadcast last night called for greater speed and imagination in the demobilization problem, according to a London report on September 4.

The Times, London, said there must be no needless hesitation or delay in coping with the immense manpower problem and called for utmost promptness and ingenuity in the release of every man, machine and ship that could be spared to start at once the rebuilding of new Britain.

The same point was stressed by the Daily Telegraph which declared, "We can make good our losses, we can obtain new prosperity only on conditions that we get down to the job and stick to it."

The News Chronicle put forward the fear of unemployment as the main obstacle to quicker demobilization. The paper pointed out that there are a number of potential workers still in the services or the munitions factories who are merely wasting their time. This, the Chronicle added, is "unemployment de luxe," and the reason why the demobilization scheme should be revised.

The Daily Mail said that Mr. Attlee's statement that 5,000,000 workers will be wanted in peacetime Britain was a reminder of the immense labor which will have to be made up by Britain before "we can get into our 1939 stride." The paper emphasized that this can only be done when every man and woman has been released from the forces abroad and is performing useful service in the industrial armies of peace.

Gen. Hsu in Chungking

General Hsu Yung-chang, Chinese Minister of Military Operations, who represented China at the signing of the Japanese surrender instrument aboard the United States battleship Missouri, and his party returned to Chungking on September 6, according to a Chungking report. Due to inclement weather, his plane was forced to land in Shanghai on September 4.

Ratifies World Charter

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The Dominican Republic became the third nation to complete action necessary to bring the United Nations Charter into force on September 4. Emilio Garcia Godoy Dominican Republic Ambassador to Washington, deposited with the U.S. State Department the Dominican instrument of ratification of the United Nations Charter and the annexed statute of the International Court of Justice.

India Press Censorship Ends

The Government of India has announced that press censorship in India ceased on September 7, according to a New Delhi dispatch. Censorship of postal and telegraphic communications and documents carried by travelers to America, the United Kingdom, and the Empire countries will also cease forthwith.

Red Army Demobilizes Men

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—According to a Moscow broadcast the Soviet Government announced on September 6 that long-term servicemen of the Far Eastern Army, who had been mobilized during the war, would be demobilized.

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Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK, man, with many years' experience, seeks position. Has good references. Eijiro Kobayashi care Taisanso, 22 Minami Sensoku-cho, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED interpreter, many years in various lines of business in America and Japan, seeks position with Americans.
Apply Box 240, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages seeks position.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Lost

IN Karuizawa, August 31st, from motor truck between Mikasa and Mampei Hotel lost a parcel containing record player and small rug. Finder is kindly requested to communicate with N. Sakai, 6 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. Mutsumiya, Sanwa Building, Ginza Yonchome. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1770.

For Sale

DINING, living, bedroom furniture, clothes, shoes, gramophone, cabinets, etc. in Karuizawa. Box No. 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 235, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

2 NEW Longins wrist watches, gents and ladies, Underwood typewriter, 18" carriage, in perfect conditon.
Apply Box 233, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 230, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 229, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HEMP-SEEDS (Asanomi) urgently. Willing to pay a good price or in exchange for foodstuff or clothing. W. H. Wobker, Uchida Besso, Gora, Hakone.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-[illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho Ni-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, gay pattern. Also hand brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XZY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman, wishes to teach Japanese language to foreigner at their home from 6 p.m. at free of charge, or exchange instruction.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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